United Nations E/CN.5/2018/NGO/1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2017

Original: English

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-sixth session
31 January–7 February 2018
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by World Alliance of Peoples' Organisations (WAPO), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

17-19110 (E) 301017

Please recycle

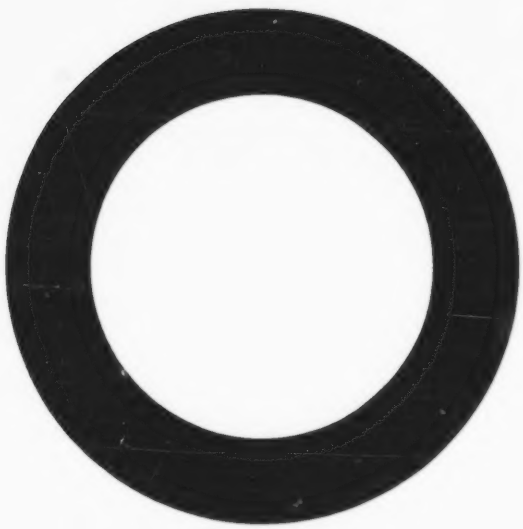
Statement

Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

The WAPO suggests a few key points to attack this major problem of poverty:

- To tax the super rich in the world and reinvest in people and governments, ending austerity and activate education and economical evolutionary cycles — One trillion dollars. This "global stimulus" could change the world if a 5% tax hike is imposed on the "top decile" — the 10% richest segment of the population, a report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is proposing;
- To cap the growth of large global corporations with tax levels and to create a funnel to create atrophy in their growth after a certain level of growth, in order that other business can grow as well, to balance market dominance and fairness;
- A universal basic income proportional to the economy of the country;
- Creation of local entrepreneurship centers with online reach;
- A United Nation Parliamentary assembly — to bring global law under global sovereignty of the people of the world to efficiently bring economic and spiritual balance and peace;
- Access to micro-resources and micro-credit local systems;
- Contributing to make valuable and focused Education available to all;
- Access to renewable and cheap energy allow people to pay less for energy in order to invest that money in other areas of their life and business. Research for new forms of energy is indispensable;

The WAPO foresees that these major points would be efficient and effective in tackling poverty at the root and accelerate the process; we must push ourselves to strategically, intelligently and efficiently balance at global level and in universal justice the synchronization with all the people of the world and their activities and representations, so that relative peace and equity could flourish.



United Nations E/CN.5/2018/NGO/2

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2017

Original: English

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-sixth session
31 January–7 February 2018
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social and Rehabilitation Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

17-19113 (E) 301017

Please recycle

Statement

Addressing Psychosocial Poverty Issues on Inclusive Social Justice and Zero Tolerance to Impunity against the Poor

Introduction

The importance of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals for truly "leaving no one behind" is acknowledged in Ban Ki-moon's opening speech on the commission's fifty-fourth session. Also, in assessing the veracity of the fact that too many people continue to face exclusion and frustration while "working harder" and still "falling behind", implies there are serious systemic lapses in social justice considerations and pragmatic poverty eradication solutions. From the social inclusion perspective, meeting-up with social justice implies effective adjustments of diverse views and acculturations. The 1995 Report of the World Summit for Social Development considers social inclusion also referred to as social integration or social cohesion as that which represents a vision for a "society for all, in which every individual, each with rights and responsibilities, has an active role to play". Though the report provides a medium for mutuality and reciprocity, without the notion of inclusive social justice in line with equity concerns it demurs unclear.

Considering that the intrinsic understanding of the notion of poverty within the recent sustainable development context can only be attained by assessed individual psychological positions, the instrument of social justice that could adjust and empower a psychologically unstable person needs prior attention.

Objective

Identify the psychological instrument of poverty and empower vulnerable people's mindsets towards unbiased participation efforts in sustainable community development opportunities

Purpose

Erase individual intuitive perceptions on poverty and raise confident and reliable socio-interactive sustainable development desires and activities amongst vulnerable community persons

The Hurdles on Poverty Eradication towards Sustainable Development for All

The aim of the side event of the Economic and Social Council Integrated Segment of 9 May 2017 introduced a comprehensive social justice consideration for poverty eradication. It mentioned an important equilibrium factor "reaching the furthest behind on first counts" thereby introducing a merger dynamics of equity in opportunity. It also points out the respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination for all peoples despite their physical and moral disparities. However, there are still pending issues that continue to promote increased poverty levels despite all rhetorical dispositions for its mitigation.

(a) The Mindset of the Poor. Feeling lacking and/or cheated and/or neglected and/or discriminated upon. Social inclusion and social justice requires that this mindset should adjust to accommodate the overwhelming acculturated opinions and positions of others thereby universalising and mitigating the intimate psychological stronghold that causes the sense of poverty. Such an adjustment is an ambiguous wholesome momentum which requires careful considerations from limitless individual positions. This is a problem.

(b) The Social Construct on Poverty. A state of lack of material and/or moral and/or technical and/or financial and/or other resources that equate living standards of some to those of others considered well-to-do. Societal conceptions over the poor induce very discriminatory and prejudicial feelings thereby influencing individual psychological positions with regards to social inclusion and social justice towards segregation. This wages a double-sided worry wherein the well-to-do feel a heavy burden to share with "undeserving" others meanwhile the unfortunates believe they have been cheated, neglected or discriminated upon to have been where there are. This is a bigger Problem.

(c) Discriminatory Justice Mechanisms. The placement of costly legal procedures that limit the needy from accessing full and unbiased legal support invigorates the psychological feeling of acute poverty in the senses of defeat, failures and existential limitations within the scope of social inclusion and social justice. This enhances outright opportunities for manipulations, exploitations and marginalisation perpetrated by capitalistic individual and corporate ventures. For example, in Cameroon on 01 December 2016, the multinational telecom company orange through its North West Regional branch schemed its way about and shameless exploited a social gathering for public support organised for over 200 vulnerable rural community widows and orphans and as well damaged the moral integrity of the engineering civil society organisation that works to empower social cohesiveness and the wellbeing rights of the vulnerable majorities. When such exploitative acts remain unsanctioned and unpunished either based on lack of resources or legal procedural knowledge of the victimized then there is a heavier worry.

Achieving Poverty Eradication through Psychological Empowerment

With respect to the earlier mentioned problematic, there are numerous ways to address intimate individual set-backs on eradicating poverty within an inclusive social justice context that takes into account an effective and reflective application of equity principles.

(a) Inclusive social justice that takes into consideration the mindset of the poor can approach issues from building self-confident personalities among the vulnerable majorities. The process of social inclusion and social justice can adopt a rights-based orientation through which equity should enhance ethical justice in favour of the "least behind". This implies setting forth free and effective legal mechanisms that monitor, investigate, report, and prosecute people within socially inclusive structures for the benefit of the vulnerable or the poor. It is also imperative that these measures are assessed and evaluated as completely understood and known by the potential target victims.

(b) The appalling nature of societal assessments and social appreciations on poverty victimize individuals, communities and entire nations upon segregated bases. In our capitalistic world of today, social cohesive bonds are governed by "gain-gain" parameters that harness mutual benefits and opportunities thereby promoting social exclusion of the needy majorities. This position requires a speedy

need of moving beyond philosophical conceptions on social justice parameters towards seeking, harmonising and propagating values that expose mutual socioeconomic benefits between societal classes. The well-to-do or the rich should be able to perceive sound reasons for building socially cohesive bonds with the unfortunates or the poor.

(c) Juridical issues and processes are set forth to protect all and at the same time, they are inconsiderate of the natural divide between those who can afford it and those who cannot. This builds a discriminatory appreciation of social justice with respect to poverty eradication. Psychologically, the intimate ability to work towards a common community goal can be weakened from individual thoughts of insecurity and powerlessness. The arms of the law through equity principles or ethical justice mechanisms need rigorous application towards eradicating poverty. While capitalism is crucial for economic growth, inclusive social justice needs to surmount capitalistic norms and provide for automated reparative measures that uplift vulnerable people within socially inclusive societies. Corporate bodies and rich ventures should legally support and should not be allowed to exploit or to manipulate the ignorant and the poor victims that suffer their abuses. Community development opportunities should recognize the importance of identifying, prohibiting, and dismantling discriminatory, exploitative and manipulative practices of both a direct and indirect nature for poverty alleviation.

What We Have Realised So Far in Our Poverty Eradication Attempts

Our inclusive positive human growth project called BREATH meaning Bringing Relief Everywhere and Assistance to Humanity borne out of the conceptual ethics of mutuality and social equity growth towards resolving community worries (E/CN.5/2016/NGO/3) has:

- Used its socioeconomic progress for positive humanity concept addressed as "Na Wetti" in pidgin language this means "What is happening?" to educate youths in urban slums, promote economic activities, build socially cohesive partnerships with business enterprises, economic operators, government delegations and educational institutions towards the ethical coexistence and need to support and improve on the living conditions of sick people, orphans, widows, detainees and the ageing.
- Organized social gatherings with community groups, traditional rulers and councillors, business entrepreneurs, artists and variety of cultural entertainers for pragmatic education on the benefits in meddling profitable activities with social welfare concerns for vulnerable and most unfortunate persons. This also rewarded outstanding individuals with special certificates, attestations and philanthropic cards in recognition for their works to help fight psychological poverty among vulnerable people.
- Conceived and implemented ideologies for developing and promoting natural talents of vulnerable people including orphans, widows and other street youths through professional fashion wears production and musical recording. This also developed annual social joints football tournaments wherein issues about sustainable development activities are discussed especially with respect to care and concern for empowering the poor.

The power of a man is measured in his will to carry on which is empowered by a sound and self-confident mindset. Give him reason to fear-not and watch him transform a stream into an ocean. Let's bend the rule of law to truly empower the vulnerable majorities and thus erase poverty from the earth's surface.

United Nations E/CN.5/2018/NGO/3

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2017

Original: English

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-sixth session
31 January–7 February 2018
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by People of Good Heart, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

17-19112 (E) 301017

Please recycle

Statement

STRATEGY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL

Poverty is a very big constraint to development. It is therefore very essential for any nation who is agitating to develop to eradicate poverty in every ramification to the barest minimum.

Poverty in its literary meaning is a condition that is, a situation where the living condition of the generality of the people in the state is below average. For instance, people cannot afford the normal three square meals, the literacy level is low, access to portable water, good roads, health facilities, transportation and all other necessary facilities that are important for normal and healthy growth of individual is at low ebb.

WAY OUT

a. EDUCATION: Education plays a very important role to individual and the nation as a whole for even development and eradication of poverty. With qualitative and sound education, people are exposed to many areas where to improve their living condition and to break loose from poverty. People through awareness will explore every available avenue to raise their standard of living.

b. AGRICULTURE: A hungry man is an angry man goes the saying. A person who cannot afford the required three square meals is said to be below the poverty line. The government has a very big and vital role to play in this regard to make sure that the citizenry is well fed. Mechanized family, supply of modern and vital farm implement provision of herbicides, fertilizer etc. at a subsidized rate, making available land, tractors to farmers to assist them during cultivation and harvesting and also making sure that the finished goods, the outputs, have adequate means of evacuation from the farms which in most cases are rural to urban areas where it will receive adequate market.

Government should also encourage and advise its citizen to take agriculture as a necessary hobby if not as a full-time job. The farmers both peasant and mechanized should also be encouraged for better performance and efficiency.

c. HEALTH: Health is wealth no doubt; a healthy man will be energized to go about his business healthily. To this end the governments also have a vital role to play in this direction.

Well-equipped hospitals should be provided for the people (both in the rural and urban areas) of the country. Medical personnel that are professionally qualified should be posted to these hospitals. Personnel in the rural areas should be encouraged to stay. This may be through incentives such as allowances or any other incentives as may be deemed fit.

Necessary drugs and all other facilities should also be provided. Training and re-training of medical personnel is also very important to ensure that they are up-to-date in their different profession.

Research should be conducted by the personnel especially during an outbreak of strange diseases. This will also help in reducing the mortality rate

d. INFORMATION/PUBLIC AWARENESS:

Information plays a vital role in the development of a nation; A nation that is developed automatically reduces the poverty level of her citizenry.

The public should be encouraged and enlightened to make them always available to information that may lead them to take advantage of any opportunity that may be of immense benefit to them. This will in turn enhance more means of livelihood.

Through the availability and access to majority of the news media like radio, television, newspaper, and magazines (especially the local ones) people are bound to seize some advantage to improve their living condition.

Government, through the necessary government agencies responsible for spreading information, should not limit their services to the urban areas alone, the rural areas should also be touched.

f. COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

For any nation to bail herself or to reduce the poverty level, establishment of industry and the encouragement of commercial activities plays a very prominent and important role.

Industries should be located where availability of its raw materials is closer. That is nearness to raw material is very important to reduce cost of production, if cost of production and other necessary input are reduced to the barest minimum, the output will cost less thereby making it possible for people to buy at a reduced cost.

Commercial activities in various form should be encouraged in both the cities and the rural areas to reduce the rate of rural/urban migration, thereby reducing the over population in the major cities in the country. It will also reduce the rate of employment.

g. ADMINISTRATION

The government of any nation is solely responsible for the administration of the nation.

Good government produces good administration, vice-versa. The government responsibility is to ensure that the welfare of her citizenry be given priority through the provision of all facilities that will make the citizen comfortable.

Corruption, greed, avarice, ignorance, selfishness, nepotism and tribalism should be discouraged in all its ramifications.

The budget of a nation should be well prepared to take care of the common man in the society the implementation should be monitored efficiently and effectively. All agencies that are responsible for the implementation of the budget must be very experienced in their various professions. The rule of law plays a very prominent role in good governance. The various arms of government that is, the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislative should play their role without fear on farmer provision of potable water, good roads, electricity, transportation and all other amenities that will make life comfortable for the common man should be embarked upon.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, all avenues should be explored to provide employment for the generality the youth in the society.

Loans with low interest can be given to youth to be self-employed to enable them to contribute to the growth of the economy.

Artisans, farmers and all other categories of workers can also benefit from the loan scheme, with project monitoring and follow-up this loan will be paid back at the stipulated time.

United Nations E/CN.5/2018/NGO/4

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2017

Original: English

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-sixth session
31 January–7 February 2018
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by SOS Éducation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

17-19126 (E) 131117 141117

Please recycle

Statement

The combat to eradicate poverty by 2030 must be based on strategies that take into account the respective political, social and economic situations of different States.

The main drivers of poverty in sub-Saharan and certain Asian countries are an absence of democracy, a lack of respect for human rights, and poor governance, as well as the misappropriation of national wealth by a minority of the population. The democratic deficit is at the origin of fratricidal wars and their associated consequences, which include enforced disappearance, population displacement and destruction of infrastructure, as well as disease, rape and death. Wars must be prevented, or resolved through dialogue.

A further issue is the violation of human rights, in particular those of vulnerable people such as women, children and the elderly, who are denied the basic means of subsistence as a result of discrimination and rejection. Moreover, social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, roads and an effective policy on food self-sufficiency are nearly non-existent. People must have access to care, housing and sufficient food, and emphasis must be placed on education and training for young people, including through the provision of adequate infrastructure and qualified teaching staff. The State must also create jobs or finance self-employment for women and young people, as well as developing new technology for use in education, training and manufacturing. Furthermore, the State must guarantee public safety, which is an indispensable foundation for peace and investment.

This combat must also take account of environmental considerations, including by reducing pollution of the environment so as to preserve life, species, water courses and the natural world as a whole. Lastly, under-developed countries must be supported through official development assistance (ODA), which must not only be made a reality but also be tailored to the genuine basic needs of the populations concerned. To achieve sustainable development by 2030, this is what it will take.

United Nations E/CN.5/2018/NGO/5

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2017
English
Original: French

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-sixth session
31 January–7 February 2018
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by Aube nouvelle pour la femme et le développement (ANFD), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

17-19127 (E) 091117 141117

Please recycle

Statement

Combating poverty by supporting empowerment

Poverty has many causes and takes on different forms. Therefore, the strategies for its elimination must also be sufficiently varied in nature.

The development of a cross-sectoral concept seems necessary for the following reasons:

- Practical and tangible empowerment, particularly of impoverished women, and the participation of disadvantaged populations in the development process help bring about a sustainable improvement in living conditions.
- The so-called "informal" sector has so far been underestimated in terms of its economic, social, political and democratic impact on the development of the countries of the South and on the fight against poverty.

External support for empowerment should be underpinned by the following essential principles:

- Support measures should not be a substitute for the efforts of beneficiary populations and should not place a burden on the persons or groups in receipt of support.
- Support should bolster existing self-help initiatives. If such initiatives do not exist, the support should serve to kick-start them.
- The participation of the populations concerned in all decisions taken in the framework of cooperation should be a prerequisite for support activities.
- Support should be intended for groups in the first instance.
- The trade-off between what is "possible" — in terms of self-help — and what is "necessary" — in terms of support — should not be left to the sole discretion of the supporting entity but be the subject of a dialogue with beneficiaries, be they individuals or groups.
- External support for self-help should have a scope limited to what is strictly necessary in order to avoid over-promoting partners.
- Impoverished populations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of the South, and, in this context, NGOs working on the ground and decision-makers within governments and governmental organizations of the South play a particular role in that they can influence the national circumstances — frameworks — that determine the space and the leeway given to empowerment activities, as well as the framework within which external support for empowerment activities operates.
- NGOs of the North may, as part of a specific project, take responsibility for strengthening autonomous organizations of impoverished populations and thereby create conditions conducive to their participation in empowerment projects in the framework of development cooperation.
- The self-help initiatives of disadvantaged populations should be supported.
- The autonomy of self-help organizations should be strengthened and efforts should be made to modify poverty-generating social structures. It is important to make use of all instruments of promotion in this process and to adopt those instruments on a permanent basis. They should be brought to bear in such a way that external assistance becomes part of local self-help initiatives. To that

end, local self-help organizations should be able to determine the course and nature of support activities.

- Knowledge of the self-help experiences of impoverished populations should be acquired through case studies and the life stories of the persons concerned.
- Information should be gathered from the partner government on its interest in cooperating in the fight against poverty by supporting self-help initiatives and on the necessary preconditions for carrying out projects in these areas. The purpose of this information is to enable the partner government to play an active role in carrying out these projects or to at least tolerate them.

United Nations E/CN.5/2018/NGO/6

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2017

Original: English

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-sixth session
31 January–7 February 2018
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Statement submitted by the International Movement for Advancement of Education Culture Social and Economic Development, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

17-19128 (E) 141117

Please recycle

Statement

Eradication of Poverty

In this crucial juncture, we are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, as 2030 yardstick. But there is no silver bullet or Straight Jacket formula to get escape from such a phenomenon. It demands all people must enjoy a basic standard of living, inclusive of social protection. The 2nd target "hunger" which is the ultimate result of poverty, calls for food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition.

Sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity, which can be achieved by building strong economic foundations for all nations. Which relates to overall development of different segments of any nation if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed, our trend of work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centered economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all, to combat against forced and Child Labour, human trafficking in all its forms. Our policies to be adopted to enhance productive capacities, productivity and employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, fisheries development; sustainable industrial development and transport system, universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; within a quality and resilient infrastructure

UN General Assembly admitted that, "poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development". Together, these instruments underpin the fundamental importance of poverty in domestic, regional and international legal innovations in a common platform to eliminate its discrepancy and to contribute its achievement. It also emphasizes to improve the lives of the world's poorest individuals and groups requires concise analysis of the global SDG to end poverty from a legal perspective. The SDGs may be escaped from treaty obligations or reflective of international customary law but States are required to consider it as a commitment to the international community in good faith which might have a significant impact on the possibility to achieving poverty eradication policies and strategies.

A broad range of development policy initiatives seeking to address poverty, including the guide and shape of overseas development assistance. Developed states can work toward implementing sound policy frameworks domestically to help eradicate poverty around the globe.

The UN Human Rights Council has taken steps to address poverty around the world, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate. Domestic legislation can ensure financial assistance for vulnerable populations at home or recognizes the need for development assistance to developing nations in order to establish sound frameworks for SDG to end poverty.

Regional organizations provide an additional platform to promote poverty eradication efforts to take initiatives at the international and domestic levels. Several regional human rights instruments provide for the protection of human rights and a mechanism relate to the SDG to end poverty.

National plans of action and national bodies could be important vehicles to ensure that monitoring and review plan of action including to measure the shortcomings of MDG to eliminate poverty, in terms of human rights, to promote guiding principles of SDG. In national poverty reduction strategies, countries themselves are increasingly owning and implementing the domestic legislation by

both developing and developed nations can assist in the promotion of SDG to end poverty and can be carefully crafted to meet the needs of individual States.

Eradication of poverty is a vital task which calls for Partnership or a collaborative approach amongst all sectors of the society where civil society plays a dynamic approach inclusive responsibility, accountability within a timeframe task which can ensure sustainable Development Goal to achieve its commitment to end poverty. The role of NGOs in reducing poverty is not a new issue. In helping the poor to climb out of poverty, NGOs should carry the ladder. In general, NGOs emerge and play the roles as service providers. Now it is evidently proved that to accomplish the role of SDG whether with the Government or any other stakeholder, Participation of NGO is a must.